

(Pl. LXXI. figs. 5-9), it is not unfrequently markedly arched, and frequently bears a more or less sharply defined central papilla. The toothed outer margin extends for a varying width beyond the centre of the head, or may on the other hand be reduced to a simple smooth fringe (Pl. LXXII. fig. 8), or even wholly disappear. The number and size of the marginal teeth are very variable. The normal number, twenty, is rarely greatly exceeded, and frequently not attained. I may, however, call attention to the fact that among the dermal clavulæ I have never found the anchor-like forms with eight to four long curved rays, which occur so frequently on the gastral side. This marked difference may sometimes be utilised to distinguish the two sides on broken fragments. The portion of the head below the umbel is either a simple conical or trumpet-shaped expansion of the stalk, or is a thickening sometimes cylindrical or even narrowed in its superior portion (Pl. LXXI. fig. 9). In the latter case this swollen lower portion of the head may bear a special second row of teeth, which lie parallel to the toothed margin of the umbel. Not only do the length and strength of the stalk vary greatly, but the shape of the lower portion, which is sometimes quite gradually pointed, sometimes conically truncated or even rounded off. The degree of roughness is also as variable on the lower as on the upper portion.

The gastral skeleton agrees essentially with the dermal, so that I may simply refer to the above description of the latter, and content myself with noting the principal deviations. These differences are indeed notable enough to keep us from ignoring them, as Carter has done in his otherwise excellent description of the skeletal elements in *Farrea occa*. The large gastral pentaacts agree almost perfectly in shape, size, and disposition with those of the dermal skeleton. It seemed to me, however, that there was a more frequent occurrence of the remnant of the lost sixth ray in the form of a conical or rounded boss. Often enough, however, in the gastral membrane, pentaacts may be seen without any trace of this remnant.

The difference between the gastral and dermal skeletons consists chiefly in the form of the clavulæ, which occur here also beside the pentaacts, corresponding in number, position, and arrangement to those above described, but differing somewhat in form. In the majority of the gastral clavulæ, four or eight long, slender, more or less markedly recurved hooks or teeth are formed on the very differently shaped head portions, and produce a certain resemblance to an anchor. The head at least, and the greater part of the stalk, are destitute of those roughnesses which are so frequent in the dermal clavulæ (Pl. LXXI. figs. 8, 10; Pl. LXXII. fig. 9).

This difference in shape between gastral and dermal clavulæ, is not of course constant nor everywhere marked to the same extent. While in some specimens, and in certain regions of a single specimen, almost all the clavulæ of the gastral skeleton exhibit this anchor-like structure, and only a few provided with the flat terminal umbels occur in the dermal membrane, in other regions and in other specimens the umbel-bearing forms may